Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph on page 2, lines 13-24, with the following revised paragraph:

--However, in the usual communication terminal of the first example, since the first and second casings 202 and 203 are connected together, when the casings are closed, the electric current supplied to each of the casings 202 and 203 has the same phase (the arrow marks G and H have the same directions). That is, the electric current flows from an end side in which the antenna 201 is provided to an opposite end side. When the two casings 202 and 203 are opened, casing current (an arrow mark I) supplied to the first casing 202 is not changed from casing current (an arrow mark G) when the casings are closed. However, the direction of casing current (an arrow mark J) supplied to the second casing 203 is different from the direction of the casing current (an arrow mark [[H]]I) supplied to the first casing 202 (opposite phase). Accordingly, when a casing closing state is changed to a casing opening state, radiation efficiency may be probably undesirably deteriorated.--

Please replace the paragraph on page 22, lines 15-25, with the following revised paragraph:

--The cam 132 is fixed to the second rotating shaft 126 and accommodated in the first rotating shaft 125 so as to be sandwiched in between the partition part 125c of the first

rotating shaft 125 and the large diameter part 128a of the guide shaft 128. The cam 132 intersects the parallel groove 128c of the guide shaft 128 when the casing 101 is located in the first opening state from the closing state except the second opening state. The cam 132 is parallel to the parallel groove 128c under the second operating state. In the second opening state, the cam 132 rotating together with the rotation of the second rotating shaft [[125]]126 can be guided to the parallel groove 128c. Thus, the first casing member 101a can be rotated in a direction S. Here, the above-described movement is described by using a cam diagram shown in Fig. 12.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 24, line 24, and ending on page 25, line 8, with the following revised paragraph:

--After the flexible base 139 and the cable 140 are attached to the hinge unit 138, the font cover 141 and the rear cover 142 for the outer package are fixed by fastening screws 143b. In the front cover 141 and the rear cover 142, engaging claws 141a and 142a and screw insert holes 141b and 142b are respectively provided. The screw insert holes 141b and 142b are provided to be directed to the bracket [[134]]135 side provided in the second rotating shaft 126. The front cover 141 and the rear cover 142 hold the hinge unit 138 so as to surround the hinge unit to

engage the engaging claws 141a and 142a with each other. The fastening screws 143b pass through the screw insert holes 141b and 142b and are screwed to the tapped holes 125e of the first rotating shaft 125. With this structure, the hinge part 102 is completed.--

Please replace the paragraph on page 27, lines 1-7, with the following revised paragraph:

--Further, as shown in Fig. 6, under the third opening state, the user holds the communication terminal so that the second operating part 105b and the first display part [[112a]]<u>112</u> are directed to the user side. In this case, when the first display part 112 is provided in the front part of the user, the user easily sees the display part. Thus, the user holds and uses the second casing member 101b by a right hand. At this time, the speaker 107 is not covered with the right hand. Accordingly, the user can clearly hear the sound outputted from the speaker 107.--

Please replace the paragraph on page 33, lines 4-13, with the following revised paragraph:

--Further, in the first opening state shown in Fig. 16(b), the volume of the high frequency current supplied to the first casing member 101a is substantially the same as that of the high frequency current supplied to the second casing member 101b. However, the direction of the electric current has an opposite phase thereto. In this case, as

shown by an arrow mark [[C]]D, the direction in which the high frequency current flows is inverted to the arrow mark B. The direction of the high frequency current supplied to the second casing member [[101a]]101b side shown by an arrow mark [[D]]C is the same as that shown by the arrow mark A. Accordingly, in the first opening state, an electromagnetic wave is likewise radiated from the first casing member 101a side.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 36, line 6, and ending on page 37, line 3, with the following revised paragraph:

--Further, in a case that the feeding part 103h in which the electric current reaches a maximum value is allowed to come near to the first winding part 139b of the flexible base 139, when the casing 101 changes from the closing state to the opening state, the curvature of the first winding part 139b changes to decrease a space between them. Thus, the capacity coupling of the flexible base 139 and the feeding part 103h of the second antenna 103b is caused. Consequently, the frequency characteristics of the low frequency band side indicate the radiation characteristics of a narrow band. Further, in a case that the feeding part 103h comes near to the flexible base 139, the electric current is supplied to the first casing member 101a side from a part just near the feeding part 103h. Accordingly,

the casing current of the first casing member 101a side has an opposite phase to that of the casing current of the second casing member 101b side. As compared therewith, in this embodiment, the flexible base 139 is separated from the feeding part 103h and an end part (a terminal end of the second element part 103d) in which an antenna current reaches substantially zero is allowed to come near to the first winding part 139b. Accordingly, even when the casing 101 opens or closes, the capacity coupling of the first winding part 139b and the second antenna [[101b]]<u>103b</u> is not caused. Thus, the narrow band can be prevented from being generated and the opposite phase of the casing current in the first casing member 101a side can be prevented from being formed. That is, the casing current can be controlled so that the casing current of the first casing member 101a side has the same phase as that of the second casing member 101b side. Accordingly, the gain of the second antenna 103b can be avoided from decreasing irrespective of the opening and closing states of the casing 101.--